

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Harry Lee Boggs, Jr.,

Case No.: 2:20-cv-01733-JAD-DJA

Petitioner

V.

Judge Ellsworth, *et al.*,

Respondents

Order Dismissing Action

This action is a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, initiated

9 September 18, 2020, by Harry Lee Boggs, Jr., who is incarcerated at the Clark County Detention
10 Center. I summarily dismiss this action because Boggs has not paid the filing fee or applied to
11 proceed *in forma pauperis*,¹ because he has not exhausted available state judicial remedies, and
12 because his petition is barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine.

13 Boggs states that he has pled guilty in Nevada's Eighth Judicial District Court to the
14 crime of attempting to obtain property under false pretenses and is awaiting sentencing.² He
15 claims that he has been the victim of a malicious prosecution, that police reports were falsified,
16 that there was an illegal search and seizure, that he was interrogated without receiving *Miranda*³
17 warnings, that his plea was coerced, and that he is a victim of a miscarriage of justice.⁴ He seeks
18 release from the Clark County Detention Center and return of his property.⁵

¹ See ECF No. 1.

² See ECF No. 1.1 at 1–2, 6, 69–71.

³ *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).

²³ See ECF No. 1.1 at 1–9.

⁵ See *id.* at 8.

1 The first reason that this court cannot grant the relief that Boggs seeks is that he has
 2 failed to exhaust his state remedies before pursuing this federal action. “[A] state prisoner must
 3 normally exhaust available state judicial remedies before a federal court will entertain his
 4 petition for habeas corpus.”⁶ The exhaustion requirement is based on the policy of federal-state
 5 comity and is intended to allow state courts the initial opportunity to correct constitutional
 6 violations.⁷ To exhaust a claim, a petitioner must fairly present the claim to the highest available
 7 state court and give that court the opportunity to address and resolve it.⁸ Although 28 U.S.C. §
 8 2241 does not explicitly require exhaustion, federal courts generally require, as a prudential
 9 matter, that habeas petitioners exhaust available administrative and judicial remedies before
 10 seeking relief under § 2241.⁹ The exhaustion requirement is subject to waiver in § 2241 cases if
 11 pursuing available remedies would be futile.¹⁰ Boggs’s petition indicates that he has not
 12 exhausted his claims in state court. He has pled guilty and is awaiting sentencing, and he has not
 13 sought relief from the Nevada Court of Appeals or the Nevada Supreme Court.¹¹

14 The second reason that Boggs’s petition fails here is that he lacks the extraordinary
 15 circumstances necessary for this federal court to interfere in a state-court criminal prosecution.
 16 In *Younger v. Harris*,¹² the Supreme Court held that the principles of comity and federalism

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 18⁶ *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275 (1971) (citations omitted).
 19⁷ *See id.*

20⁸ *See Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995) (citing *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 275); *Keeney v. Tamayo-Reyes*, 504 U.S. 1, 10 (1992).

21⁹ *See Ward v. Chavez*, 678 F.3d 1042, 1045 (9th Cir. 2012); *Laing v. Ashcroft*, 370 F.3d 994, 997 (9th Cir. 2004).

22¹⁰ *See Ward*, 678 F.3d at 1045.

23¹¹ *See* ECF No. 1.1 at 1–2, 6, 69–71.

¹² 401 U.S. 37 (1971).

1 preclude federal courts from interfering with ongoing state criminal proceedings absent
 2 extraordinary circumstances.¹³ *Younger* abstention is appropriate when state-court criminal
 3 proceedings are ongoing, implicate important state interests, and provide an adequate
 4 opportunity to raise the defendant's claims.¹⁴

5 Boggs's petition reflects that his criminal case is ongoing; as a criminal case, it naturally
 6 implicates important state interests; and it provides adequate opportunity for Boggs to raise his
 7 constitutional claims. There is no indication of extraordinary circumstances—proven harassment
 8 or bad faith, or a showing that irreparable injury will occur¹⁵—requiring me to look past the
 9 *Younger* abstention doctrine. I conclude that, under *Younger*, I must abstain from entertaining
 10 Boggs's habeas petition.

11 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that **this action is DISMISSED** without prejudice, and
 12 the Clerk of the Court is directed to **ENTER JUDGMENT ACCORDINGLY**. A certificate of
 13 **appealability is DENIED** because jurists of reason would not find debatable whether the Court
 14 is correct in dismissing this action.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that **the Clerk of the Court is directed to:**

16 • **ADD** Aaron D. Ford, Attorney General of the State of Nevada, to the docket for
 17 this case, as counsel for the Respondents; and

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22 ¹³ See *Younger*, 401 U.S. at 45–46; *Brown v. Ahern*, 676 F.3d 899, 900–01 (9th Cir. 2012).

23 ¹⁴ See *Middlesex Cty. Ethics Comm. v. Garden State Bar Ass'n*, 457 U.S. 423, 432 (1982);
Kenneally v. Lungren, 967 F.2d 329, 331–32 (9th Cir. 1992).

¹⁵ See *Brown*, 676 F.3d at 901.

- **SERVE** the Respondents with a copy of the habeas petition (ECF No. 1-1) and a copy of this order. Respondents need take no action with respect to this case.

Dated: October 22, 2020

U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey